Measurement of Support (AMS) by 20% in 6 years (1995—2001) if it exceeds 5% of the value of their total agricultural production during the base period (1986—88). The developing countries like India are required to make 2/3rd of this commitment over a period of 10 years in case their AMS exceeds 10% of the value of their total agricultural production during the base period.

(2) *Market Access:* (i) The developed countries have to convert their non-tariff and to reduce the tariffs by an average of 36% over the 6 years period. The developing countries have to meet 2/3rd of this obligation over a period of 10 years. (ii) Where there are no significant imports, minimum market access opportunities to the extent of 3% of the domestic consumption during the base period which would rise to 5% by the end of the implementation period i.e. 2001 has to be provided by the developed countries. The developing countries are, however, required to meet only 2/3rd of this obligation.

(3) *Public Distribution System:* Supply of food stuffs at subsidise prices to Urban and Rural poors in developing countries will not be affected by GATT disciplines.

(4) *Trade in Intellectual Property Rights:* Plant varieties have to be protected either by patenting or by effective *sui-generis* system or a combination of the two.

(b) and (c) (1) *Domestic subsidy:* India has made no reduction commitments in this connection.

(2) *Market Access opportunities:* India has made no commitments in this connection. India has also offered tariff bindings at 100% for primary products, 150% for processed products and 300% for edible oils.

(3) *Public Distribution System:* We have stated in our schedule of commitments to GATT that commercial sales through PDS and other schemes for sale at subsidised prices with the objective of meeting basic food requirements are in conformity with the provisions of GATT, 1994.

(4) *Trade in Intellectual Property Rights:* We are processing *sui-generis* legislation for protection of our plant varieties in such a way that the traditional/inalienable rights of our farmers to save, use, exchange, share and sell seeds on a non-commercial basis and the researchers' rights to have free access to the protected material would be protected.

Newspaper report on Scandal in allotment of Plots

*466. SHRI O.P. KOHLI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item captioned "CM exposes plot allotment scandal" which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated the 30th July, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government propose to look into the plot allotment scandal and the names of the persons to whom the plots were allotted indicating the plot numbers;

(d) whether physical possession of the plots was given to them; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The facts, as reported by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, are as under:—

1. As many as 28,397 plots were allotted to landless people in rural areas during 1980—90.
2. There is no authenticated list of allottees in respect of most of the villages where housesites were developed and allotted.
3. There are no records of eligible allottees in a substantial number of cases of allotment.
4. The position of plots developed is not known.
5. The position regarding persons in actual possession of the plots is not clear.
6. Repeated resale of the allotted plots have occurred.

The Chief Minister, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has decided to set up an Enquiry Committee.

(d) and (e) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that physical possession in many cases has not yet been given because of disputes.

Implementation of NCR Plan of Delhi

*467. SHRI S.S. SURJEWALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the implementation of National Capital Region (N.C.R.) plan of Delhi; and what are the boundaries of the NCR;

(b) whether Government are aware that in the absence of the implementation of the plan the areas lying therein have been unauthorisedly encroached upon by construction of the unplanned colonies and thereby defacing the planned development of the city;

(c) whether Government are aware that some of the areas of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh falling in the N.C.R. have also been mushroomed with unauthorised colonies resulting in unplanned construction and making the Plan a complete failure; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to rectify the damage caused to the N.C.R. Delhi Plan?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) For the integrated planning and development of National Capital Region (NCR), the N.C.R. Planning Board had, in January, 1989 formulated the Regional Plan 2001. This Plan is long term in nature and it is too early to assess the progress made in the implementation of this Plan. Such an assessment should await the completion of the implementation of the Plan. It is noteworthy, however, that, in 1991, for the first time in three decades, the overall population growth rate of Delhi has registered a marginal decline. The implementation of the Regional Plan—2001 is expected to accelerate this welcome trend.

The National Capital Region, NCR which extends over an area of 30,242 sq.kms. comprises:

—Union Territory of Delhi (1483 sq.kms.)

—Haryana Sub-region (13,417 sq.kms.) consisting of the six Districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Sonepat, Rewari and Panipat.

—Rajasthan sub-region (4493 sq.kms.) which contains six Tehsils of Alwar District, namely, Alwar, Ramgarh, Behror, Mandawar, Kishangarh and Tijara.

—Uttar Pradesh sub-region (10853 sq.kms.) embracing three Districts namely, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Gaziabad.

(b) to (d) No information has been received in regard to unauthorised construction and encroachment of land in the National Capital Region. Land development and construction activities are mainly controlled by the respective State Governments and the checking of unauthorised construction and encroachment would fall within the purview of the participating State Governments.

Export of Seeds

*468. SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether quantitative ceilings have been imposed on the grant of permits for export of some varieties of seeds in 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) if so, the varieties of seeds for which there is a quantitative ceiling;

(c) the ceiling in respect of each such variety of seeds;

(d) whether Government will liberalise this quantitative ceiling shortly;

(e) whether Government propose a periodic review to eliminate such quantitative ceilings or total ban on export; and

(f) if so, whether there is such a review currently under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) to (c) At present there are no quantitative ceilings on export of seeds for sowing or planting. The